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Israel army will hold large public call up TEL AVIV, June 14 (R) — The Israeli army will hold a large public call-up exercise for the reserves shortly, involving several thousand troops, the army spokesman announced here today.

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Badran tells newsmen Jordan will take part in an Arab summit

Prime Minister says Israel cannot have both peace and territories... Negotiations with PLO will resume soon... Food subsidies form basic plank of anti-inflation drive... Amman water supply to jump 50 per cent in next two weeks... Five killed 14 wounded in the Zarqa military detention camp incident.

AMMAN (J.T., Agencies). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today said that Jordan will participate in an Arab summit conference, but, if it is to be useful, it should be preceded by a foreign ministers meet to prepare an agenda. He told a press conference that Jordan supports the convening of a mini-summit of conation states prior to the 1 Arab summit. On Arab support for confrontation states and the Rabat summit resolutions, Mr. Badran said that Arab countries had agreed to resolutions adopted in support to Arab conation states. He said the Jordanian-PLO dialogue, which began here in January, would be resumed within a few days. The delay in its resumption was caused by the many visits the leaders Jordan have made to Arab foreign countries, he explained. Do peace in the Middle East Mr. Badran charged that prospective Israeli administration did not want peace in region. The Arab states confronting Israel and the rest of the Arab world had taken long steps on road to peace, he added. Israel has taken a counter step — even before the victory achieved by the Likud Party in the general elections. Mr. Badran said the Arabs had seen no genuine efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East until the new American administration took over power in January. It has the clairvoyance and



Prime Minister Mudar Badran speaks to newsmen at the Council of Ministers building, Tuesday. (JNA photo).

3 Croatians attack Yugoslav U.N. mission

NEW YORK, June 14 (R). — Three Croatian nationalists on their way into the Yugoslav mission to the United Nations here today and seized at once a hostage. One member of the mission staff was wounded, 58-year-old Jomir Medic, a chauffeur, was in serious condition at nearby hospital suffering from bullet wounds in the abdomen. Police cordoned off a three-block area of fashionable Fifth Avenue, where the Yugoslav mission is located. Besides the New York police officials from the State Department, the United Nations and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were at the scene. The Yugoslav mission is located on the third floor of the building. Last September Croatian exiles hijacked an American domestic airliner with 51 hostages aboard. They surrendered 30 hours later in Paris. During the hijacking a bomb, found in a railway station luggage locker along with a Croatian nationalist list of demands, blew up and killed a policeman. Bitterly anti-communist Croatian nationalists have been blamed for murders, bombing and other violence in various countries in their campaign for independence for their Balkan homeland.

U.S. warns it may quit ILO

GENEVA, June 14 (R). — The United States yesterday repeated a warning that it may leave the International Labour Organization (ILO), and implicated some member states of taking contradictory private and public stands on issues about Secretary Ray Marshall told the ILO's annual conference here the U.S. would not be a decision to quit the organization by next November if it continued to be excessively involved in extraneous political issues and to disregard its constitutional procedures. Mr. Marshall said that in efforts to prevent the ILO being misused for political purposes the U.S., after giving notice to quit in 1975, had tried to establish "a basis of mutual understanding" with many member states through direct contacts. "We have generally been encouraged by your response. But it is not enough to accept privately the responsibilities of membership while publicly re-

Assad, Anderson discuss A.E. bilateral relations

DAMASCUS, June 14 (R). — Visiting Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen today discussed the Middle East situation with Syrian President Hafez Assad. Official sources said the two leaders, attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim al-Adnan, dealt with "the situation in the Middle East, prerequisites of an equitable peace between the region and the role which Denmark and other European states can play in this respect. The discussions also covered bilateral relations between

As artillery duel intensifies Syria fears possible Israeli strike across Lebanese borders

BEIRUT, June 14 (R). — Artillery duels on two civil war fronts in Lebanon's troubled south today left at least three people dead and increased fears here and in Syria about a possible ground strike by Israel across its borders with Lebanon. Travellers from the south reported that three people were killed and 10 wounded as right-wing gunners and artillery batteries inside Israel shelled the market town of Nabatiyeh, held by forces of the Lebanese leftist-Palestinian alliance. The leftists fired back. Artillery exchanges were also reported from the front line running between rightist-controlled Marjoun and Qle'a and the Palestinian strongholds of Khiam and Ibi As Saqi, 10 kms. east of Nabatiyeh and only 5 kms. from the Israeli border. There was no immediate word on casualties in the Marjoun-Khiam area. The fresh shooting came one day after the newspaper of the ruling Syrian Baath Party said that an Israeli strike at south Lebanon was "not only a possibility but expectable." "The situation in southern Lebanon is a cause for worry and it could be used as a pretext for hostile action (by Israel)," the Damascus newspaper said. Similar fears were voiced in Beirut by a group of parliament deputies, most of them from the south, in talks with Mr. Kamel Assad, the Speaker of Lebanon's parliament. Speculation that Israel might be planning an attack on leftist-Palestinian strongholds in the explosive border region was fanned earlier this month when Israeli sappers began paving a

Bhutto, PNA agree to hold elections

RAWALPINDI, June 14 (R). — The Pakistan government and opposition announced today they have agreed to hold general elections before the end of the year. The breakthrough in the nation's three-month-old political crisis came at the eighth round of talks between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA). The alliance, which claims that elections last March were rigged, will reply tomorrow night to a government proposal on the timing of the new elections and on neutral machinery to supervise them. Government spokesman Maulana Kausar Niazi said after the one-hour meeting here that the elections will probably take place after the month of Ramadan — which ends in mid-September — and definitely before the end of the year. Both government and opposition spokesmen said the agreement did not include an interim government to take over until the elections. The nine-party opposition coalition had demanded a caretaker government if the elections were to be held after August 14, with the most important ministries being filled by the alliance. Mr. Bhutto conceded the principle of new elections after the opposition waged a sustained agitation campaign that cost at least 290 lives and about \$500 million in lost production. Talks to resolve the crisis began 11 days ago. As they progressed the government freed more than 13,000 political prisoners, including all the

Turkish president asks Ecevit to form cabinet

ANKARA, June 14 (R). — Turkey's social democratic leader Bulent Ecevit was today entrusted with the task of forming a new government. He received the mandate at talks lasting 75 minutes with President Fahri Koruturk, and told reporters he would do his best to fulfill it. Mr. Ecevit faces delicate and uncertain negotiations to win a vote of confidence from the bitterly divided parliament which emerged from last week's elections. One of his aides today said the government list might be presented to President Koruturk within four days. Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) won 213 of the 450 National Assembly seats in the elections on June 5. Outgoing Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is expected to try to block Mr. Ecevit's bid in the hope of reviving a right-wing coalition. President Koruturk today told Mr. Ecevit: "I believe you will try to form a government

DMC votes not to join Likud new government

TEL AVIV, June 14 (R). — Nationalist and religious hardliners who want to keep control of the occupied West Bank will dominate Israel's new government after a decision by the moderate Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) to opt out of the coalition. The DMC leadership voted overwhelmingly early today not to join a government headed by the rightwing Likud bloc under Mr. Menachem Begin. The vote means that the cabinet he plans to present next Monday will depend on a slender majority of 63 members of nationalist and religious parties in the 120-member house. The main stumbling bloc in the coalition talks between the two parties was Likud's hardline policy on the occupied West Bank, which it considers part of Israel. The DMC platform calls for a readiness for territorial compromise in all occupied areas in exchange for peace and Jewish settlements there based only on Israeli security needs. The DMC decided to join the opposition ranks in the house after its leader, the archaeologist, Prof. Yigael Yadin, said he saw little chance that his movement would have any influence in moderating Likud policies. Mr. Begin still holds out hope that the DMC may change its mind. Three cabinet portfolios will therefore be left open for several months in case the DMC takes the improbable step of joining the coalition. But Prof. Yadin has made clear that coalition negotiations could resume only if Likud was more compromising on its foreign and security policies. Meanwhile, Likud, which won 43 seats in last May's general elections in a surprise victory which put an end to 29 years of Labour-led governments, was expected to conclude talks today or tomorrow with its main coalition partner, the 12-member National Religious Party. Two other extreme religious parties have also agreed to support a Likud government after Mr. Begin agreed to their demands for stricter religious controls on Israeli life. The two-member ultra nationalist Shlomzion Party, headed by Mr. Arik Sharon, has joined forces with Likud. Mr. Begin can also count on the support of flamboyant Moshe Dayan, who was expelled from the Labour Party after he was offered the post of foreign minister by the Likud leader. The government to be headed by Mr. Begin has been severely criticised by moderate Israelis and by local press as harming Israel's image abroad, especially in the United States. Defence Minister Shimon Peres, leader of the Labour Party, called it "an extremist government founded on a narrow basis". The afternoon daily Maariv said such a government would lead to a decline in Israel's influence on the Carter administration. "The narrowly-based coalition's image abroad will undoubtedly be damaged. It will not be able to mobilise as much support from American Jewry. It will also be regarded by the American administration as weak," Maariv said. Maariv expressed hope that both Likud and the DMC would make the necessary effort to bridge their political differences in order to enable the DMC to join the government.

East, West countries start to coordinate for European security meet

BELGRADE, June 14 (R). — Western and Soviet bloc countries today consulted among themselves to coordinate their policies before the opening here tomorrow of a marathon European security conference which may bring an East-West confrontation over human rights. The 35-state conference will review the progress, or lack of it, made in all fields of detente since the 1975 Helsinki summit — the biggest diplomatic gathering in European history. Conference delegates said both East and West wanted to avoid polemics which could cause the breakdown of the Belgrade meeting. But some were concerned about President Carter's outspoken human rights campaign and his support for dissidents in Eastern Europe. The president last night pledged to carry forward his world-wide campaign, despite recent Kremlin attacks on this policy and warnings that it could ruin progress in relaxing tensions in Europe. Delegates viewed the Soviet accusations that the president was aligning himself with the "enemies of detente" as a Kremlin warning against pushing too hard on "basket three," section of the final Helsinki accord dealing with humanitarian issues. The president, saying Moscow had accused him of interference in Soviet internal affairs, told a press conference: "So be it." But Western delegates said the U.S. and its NATO allies would avoid pressing the Soviet bloc so far as to cause the collapse of the conference. The European Economic Community (EEC) had drawn up detailed procedural proposals for the meeting's first preparatory stage, due to last about six weeks. The conference proper will start in late September or early October. One senior EEC delegate said the West wanted the main conference to devote equal attention to all three baskets — which together cover political, economic and cultural matters, scientific cooperation, military issues and human rights. All these issues should be dealt with at closed plenary sessions and specialised committees.

Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE & YOUTH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES, DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES is holding THE FIRST JORDANIAN BOOK EXHIBIT On June 17-21, 1977 At the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City. Open Invitation.



History, fear and blood will be major issues in South Irish elections

By Gwynne Dyer

Take a small, beautiful, moderately prosperous country inhabited by friendly, civilized people, and afflicted by neither civil nor international war. Give it, however, an inflation rate of 16 per cent, and an unemployment rate unofficially estimated at 18 per cent, and rising. Then hold a national election, and guess the major issues.

If the country is Ireland (which goes to the polls on June 16), then the issues will include history, fear and blood. The great majority of the Republic's 2.1 million voters are obsessed with the need to keep the terrorist violence in Northern Ireland from spilling south across the border. Yet at the same time they are still devoted to the ideal of a united Ireland, and secretly fascinated by the traditional Irish sacrament of revolutionary bloodshed as practiced by the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Since March, 1973, Ireland has had a coalition government that has gone all out for security. One of its leading members has referred to the Provisional Sinn Fein, the legal political front for the Provisional IRA, as 'the public relations agency for a murder gang', and over 700 Irishmen have been imprisoned in the South in the past 4 years for political crimes, violent and otherwise, connected with the IRA.

The ruling Fine Gael/Labour coalition has brought in draconian security laws allowing it to try terrorists in the Republic for offences committed within Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to detain without trial people suspected of certain offences against the state. It has imposed censorship on reports and interviews dealing with the IRA on Irish radio and television.

Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave has flatly stated that Britain must remain in Northern Ireland for the foreseeable future, to avert the 'Doomsday' of open civil war there between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority. His 'safety first' policies may affront the nationalist and the religious sympathies of the Republic's Catholic population, but they appeal strongly to its good sense. Cosgrave is basing his election campaign on Irish voters' fear that the violence might spread to the Republic.

The main opposition party, Fianna Fail, presents a good if moving target for this tactic. In 16 broken years of power before 1973, it was not in fact very gentle with the IRA (which all Irish political parties see as a threat to the state itself). Fianna Fail has always, however, been far more willing than the other parties to meddle in the North.

In 1975 Mr. Jack Lynch, the Fianna Fail leader, demanded a British 'commitment to withdrawal' from the North. It concealed a panic among official circles on both sides of the border, and he hastily explained that he had in mind a period of anything up to 20 years. Even that, the present British and Irish governments agree, would be far too dangerous, as it might make the British presence in Ulster untenable and precipitate a hasty withdrawal.

Lynch certainly does not echo the praise of present British policy in Ulster murmured from time to time by coalition spokesmen, and he has even suggested (and afterwards

dropped) the idea that United Nations forces might be invited into the North. The right wing of his party contains some extremely hard-line ultra-nationalists: in 1970, when Lynch was Prime Minister, he had to dismiss two of his own cabinet ministers who were suspected of diverting government funds to buy arms for the IRA.

In view of the simply awful state of the Irish economy, it is hardly surprising that the ruling coalition wants to shift voters' attention elsewhere. It has therefore begun trying to frighten the electorate with warnings that Fianna Fail could drag the Republic into the violence of the North.

Equally understandably, the opposition prefers to hammer away at the economic issues: only two paragraphs in its 47-page manifesto are about Northern Ireland. But Mr. Lynch has not backtracked on his policy of deeper involvement in the problems of the North, and inevitably that issue has come to bulk large in the campaign. It is hard to tell whether appealing to fear of the violence or to Irish nationalist instincts will prove the better tactic.

In Dublin the bookmakers are offering 4-to-1 odds on a victory for the Fine Gael/Labour coalition, though it has only a slim majority in the outgoing Dail (parliament). That calculation, however, is mainly based on so-called 'extremely fast footwork' by the coalition in redrawing the constituency boundaries in Dublin four years ago. Unemployment in Dublin, which contains a third of the population, has risen by three-fifths in the past year, and that could still combine with the Northern Ireland issue to bankrupt a lot of bookmakers.

Beneath the peaceful surface of Ireland the hate and the fear run deep. They could surface occasionally, as when a mob burned down the British embassy in Dublin, or when the capital's main street was devastated by the single most murderous terrorist bomb in the whole 8-year Irish tragedy. If a combination of Irish nationalism and economic disillusionment should triumph over the fear and bring Fianna Fail back into government, however, Ireland will have moved one pace nearer to disaster. It is not that Jack Lynch wants to see civil war in the North or terror in the South. But an uncooperative government in Dublin would bring perceptibly closer the day when Britain finally gives up in Ulster, and the whirlwind is unleashed in Ireland.

Britain's 150 year-old military link with Malta ends

Britain's Royal Marine Commandos are leaving Malta. By July, apart from a 200-strong company left to guard the RAF base at Luqa, the British military presence in Malta will have ceased to exist. For the first time in 150 years there will be no fighting troops stationed on the island. News reports say that the going of the Commandos is a sad time for many Maltese.

By Joe Scicluna

VALETTA (GEMINI) — Britain's crack Royal Marine Commandos are leaving Malta for the last time. By the end of June all that will remain of the 900-strong 41 Commando Group will be a reinforced company of under 200 men whose specific task will be to guard the Royal Air Force base at Luqa.

The Commandos held their last parade in mid-March, a Trooping the Colour ceremony at which the reviewing officer was Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Marines and wartime Chief of Combined Operations.

The parade over, preparations to leave began almost immediately. The group's Salerno Flight, which is equipped with "Gazelle" helicopters, 8 "Alma" Light Commando Battery, Royal Artillery and a Rifle company, were the first to go.

With the Commando goes the 1,500 dependants, jobs for some Maltese workers and an appreciable income to Maltese businessmen. Their departure also means that the British military presence in Malta has ceased to exist and, for the first time in over 150 years, there will be no fighting troops stationed in Malta.

The only uniformed unit after their departure will be a Signals squadron which has a high percentage of Maltese uniformed personnel. The Navy is still here but British warships only visit Malta occasionally and the Royal Air Force has only two squadrons of reconnaissance planes assigned to

Malta. These will be out by March 31, 1979.

The departure is also a sad occasion for the Commando Group itself. It will be disbanded and its men dispersed on its return to Britain in accordance with the British programme of defence cuts. It is also sad for NATO, for the Commandos had a role in the defence of the organisation's underbelly, and the Commandos were admired for their bearing and efficiency by the troops of several nations with whom they held exercises during their five-year tour of duty in the Mediterranean.

The Commandos had been associated with Malta, almost without a break, since the 1950's when an entire brigade was stationed on the island. It was from Malta that they took part in the Suez operations in 1956. In Malta itself they were employed on internal security duties, particularly during the days of pre-independence governments.

There are many in Malta who do not view their going with any grief. They are the people who fear that with the departure of the last British troops, Malta would be easy prey to any would-be aggressor.

Certainly not sharing this view is the island's Labour Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff, who in March 1972 signed an agreement for the lease of bases to Britain and NATO, but who had made it clear that, he did so only to tide over a seven-year period, during which Malta would become economically viable, and would no longer serve as a military base for the foreigner.

Econoscope By Jawad Ahmad New Jordanian proposals at the ILO

In his address to the ILO (International Labour Organisation), His Highness Prince Hassan presented two ideas that are worth dwelling upon.

First: in international trade literature we used to be taught the Singer and Prebisch ideas that terms of trade were deteriorating to the disadvantage of less-developed countries and to the benefit of developed ones. However, reference there was specifically made to exportable goods.

It is high time that emphasis was placed on the terms of trade relating to the exchange of production factors. Labour is exchanged for capital at rates favourable to capital.

Exported labour is no longer a surplus factor, and its training to proper standards is costly. On the other hand, capital is more expensive, although less costly to its holders.

Since labour-exporting countries stand to lose a great deal, a way to compensating them must be found. For that purpose, Prince Hassan suggested the establishment of the I.F.L.F.

The I.F.L.F. or the International Financial Labour Facility is a fund which receives annual contributions from all countries, but mostly from labour-importing countries. Those which lose on account of their labour-exporting permissiveness will be compensated, according to

certain formulae, by the facility.

Second, since the world at large is suffering from a credit crunch, less loans have been extended to less-developed countries. Such loans are only given on stringent conditions calling, *inter alia*, for a demonstration of feasibility and profitability.

Naturally, should any loans be given, they will be extended to economic projects. Yet social projects are also essential, particularly in rural and remote communities. It is from such areas that labourers migrate to urban centres before they go abroad.

Unfortunately these social projects do not easily yield themselves to the straightforward and cold logic of profitability and cost/benefit analysis. This does not mean they are not feasible, it only suggests that measurement is extremely difficult.

Social projects are very important for the betterment of the living conditions of labourers -- one of the objectives of I.L.O. Therefore the Prince has suggested that certain sums from the proposed I.F.L.F. be allocated to such projects in L.D.C.s (less developed countries).

These two new ideas merit attention and serious consideration. In order to become a reality, they must be followed up and kept in mind all the time.

The right priorities

Prime Minister Mudar Badran made it clear in Tuesday's press conference that the government has got its priorities right. Domestic issues such as an annual inflation rate running at 15 per cent, water and electricity shortages and communications difficulties are crying out for a solution -- and the government is tackling these problems head on.

Government subsidies for basic commodities are an excellent idea and in fact necessary in Third World countries where securing a decent standard of living for the average citizen is a goal of the country's development policy. Concern for people as well as the overall health of the economy is an enlightened and rewarding policy in the long run.

Voluntary price restraint agreements are also a good approach for a government that wants to protect the consumer without leaning too hard on the private sector, which in developing countries is too concerned with making a fast and easy profit. The private sector should be encouraged to introduce more innovative and up to date business methods to increase profits instead of simply boosting prices. Such agreements are still quite limited and further talks between the government and the private sector will lead to a happier consumer and a healthier economy.

The expansion of the infra-structure to encourage industry and the improvement of governmental services is a must and the government has been active in this domain. Both short and long-range plans are energetically being put into effect.

The problem with forging full speed ahead is to strike a balance between spectacular results and long-range efficiency. The temptation is to solve things by decree and then have them come unstuck later due to inadequacy of planning or the inherent inefficiency of the system. The prime minister has shown he is aware of this problem.

Mr. Badran is to be commended for setting his sights unwaveringly on urgent domestic issues and dealing with them without delay.

APOLOGY Mr. George Ball, U.S. Under-Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966 was erroneously identified in yesterday's editorial as secretary of state. Our apologies.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Tuesday were concerned with Israeli policy, a new Arab summit and the Commonwealth Conference.

AL RA'i said with sarcasm that observers have gotten used to describing Begin and the Likud as moderates, since the talks over the formation of a coalition cabinet, just as they used to describe the Labourites as moderates. Yesterday news dismissed the possibility of Yadin entering the cabinet due to his failure to act as a moderate.

Yadin announced that his party would like to make certain changes in the policy of Israel. And Yadin has announced that his party wants peace but insisted on:

1. No return to frontiers existing prior to the June 1967 War.
 2. The refusal of a Palestinian homeland.
 3. The right of Israelis to establish settlements on any Palestinian land.
- The paper added that the difference between Israel's political parties is that Begin openly states his refusal to withdraw from any occupied territories thus provoking public opinion, while Labour and the DMC want to keep occupied territories through manoeuvring.
- The paper continued that if one reviews Labour policy since the June 1967 War one finds that those now labelled as "moderates" were the extremists of the past ten years.
- The paper concludes that Zionism is a well organized movement and, as any racist movement, values only its own aims. As a movement it has always received the support of a big power, support which Israel still needs.
- That big power has been the U.S. The paper ironically noted that circumstances have called on the president of that big power to act as a mediator for peace. If President Carter fails in his efforts for peace his failure will be different from that of Rogers or others. Thus it is a necessity in Israel now to allege moderation and emphasise the importance of American-Israeli friendship.
- AL SHA'b commented on Libyan leader Qadhafi's call for an Arab summit meeting. His call was applauded by Kuwait which is able to push through such a meet. The paper added that an Arab summit meeting is now a necessity for the Arab World considering all the changes which have taken place in the Arab arena since the Cairo Summit and in the international arena since the efforts to reconvene the Geneva Conference.
- It is the responsibility of all Arab countries to prepare for the conference. The Arabs must prepare a unified stand that can account for any unexpected possibilities.
- It is logical and necessary for the Arabs to have a unified stand that can handle the responsibilities of any eventuality.
- It is also logical and necessary for the Arabs to draw up a plan of action which can be executed should the Geneva Conference fail. The possibility of failure still remains despite all the positive changes on the international and American level regarding the Mideast problem of Israeli occupation of Arab land.
- The paper added that an Arab summit meeting is also needed to solve the tensions which threaten Lebanon with the possibility of renewed conflict.
- AL AKHBAR commented on the Commonwealth Conference. The paper sarcastically stated that the meeting started with the bustle of Uganda's President Amin. Britain was concerned to keep Amin outside the "walls of paradise".
- The meeting could have been historical had the leaders of the 33 nations taken practical steps to end the racist policies in Rhodesia and South Africa. But it is not enough to just denounce racism. The favour Commonwealth nations did for the millions of Africans suffering under racism is to provide them with another proffer of the African revolutionaries cannot hope for arbitration.
- The paper said that the African revolutionaries should realise that they can only achieve their goals by using force. This truth the Africans realised when they attacked Johannesburg as a reaction to the racist arrests and acts carried out in Soweto.

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Abu Odeh tells French team

World must prevent M.E. deterioration

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh today stated that the recent rail elections have created a situation that might undermine all internationally accepted efforts based on U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, unless concerted world efforts can prevent that.

The minister was meeting with a student delegation from the French National Institute of Administration here.

The minister of information stressed the importance of the role of Western Europe in the Middle East. He said Western Europe should not stop at mere support for certain resolutions. It should act in a collective and positive manner that can contribute to the success of all international efforts, and those of the third parties, the United States and the Soviet Union, to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Earlier, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim talked to the French visitors about the Middle East problem and His Majesty King Hussein's efforts at all levels to ensure an Israeli withdrawal and guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's rights.

Mr. Ibrahim made it clear that Jordan considers it necessary to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference with the presence of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

KING HUSSEIN WATCHES MILITARY MANOEUVRES

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday watched a military exercise with live ammunition conducted by a formation of the Third Royal Armoured Division.

The King, accompanied by Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, spent Monday night and Tuesday morning supervising the manoeuvres. The Royal Jordanian Air Force also participated.

At the end of the exercise, His Majesty, expressing his appreciation for the high standard of the division, said that this particular exercise was exceptional in that it involved surprises to all participants. He hoped that the method would be adopted in future military manoeuvres.

King Hussein went on: "We are facing challenges and threats. Our duties force us to keep our weapons up to standard and use them as best as possible when the opportunity arises."

Food subsidies form basic plank of anti-inflation drive

(Continued from page 1)

On domestic issues, Mr. Badran sketched a picture of a government concerned with the problems of inflation — which is running at an annual rate of about 15 per cent — government services and the infrastructure of the economy.

The prime minister said his government has set its priorities in the fight against inflation by keeping down the prices of basic commodities such as sugar, meat and bread through government subsidies.

This approach had cushioned the consumer from wide fluctuations in the world market price of foodstuffs. The Ministry of Supply was also importing certain foodstuffs such as meat to combat shortages.

Acknowledging that the government could not tackle all areas in which inflation had sent prices soaring, Mr. Badran said that negotiations were nevertheless underway with importers to secure voluntary price restraint agreements, such as with dealers of spare parts for cars.

U.S. BANKS MAKE JD 10m LOAN

AMMAN (J.T.). — A syndicate of eight international banks has agreed to loan Jordan JD 10 million for educational, social welfare and infrastructural projects.

The loan will be used by the Ministry of Public Works to import and erect prefabricated structures to enlarge teacher training colleges and secondary schools in a number of locations, including colleges in Shobak, Rajib and Ajloun.

Other uses will be for a hospital extension and construction of staff residences at Aqaba and a series of customs posts on the lengthy border with Saudi Arabia.

The syndicated loan was organised by Citicorp International Bank Limited and co-managers were First Chicago Limited, Trade Development Bank and Republic National Bank of New York.

Mr. Badran also said the government was doing its part to encourage the growth of the manufacturing sector through the expansion and improvement of the economic infrastructure of the economy.

Public utilities were also being improved and expanded to deal with water shortages and communications problems.

Price Subsidies

On maintaining the price of bread, Mr. Badran said the government suffers annual losses of approximately JD 4 million through subsidies. It will construct two grain silos — one in Aqaba and the other in Amman — each with a 50,000-ton capacity.

This project will save the government JD 2.5 million per annum and will enable it to continue subsidising bread for a long time to come.

On meat, Mr. Badran said the government, in its efforts to bring down its price, had and is still importing 200 tons a day of Bulgarian meat at JD 1 per kilo. Centres have been opened for its sale at JD 1.300. Without this measure, meat would be on sale at more than JD 2, a price it reached prior to the government's move.

Cold stores will be built in Aqaba and Amman to enable the storage of a large reserve of meat all year round.

Mr. Badran also mentioned the reduction in prices of chickens, which followed Amman Municipality's move to take over the chicken slaughter house.

Mr. Badran stated that the government has been subsidising sugar for the past two-and-a-half years at a cost of JD 9 million. At times, he stressed, the world market price was double that of the price sugar was sold on the local market. Now the world sugar price has gone below the market price. The difference gained by the government will go towards subsidising other foodstuffs, such as meat, he stated.

On the creation of the civil service shop in Amman, Mr.

Badran said that the government intends to expand its services. A branch will be opened in the next three weeks in Zarqa and others will be opened throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. Badran also recalled the various steps taken to improve the standard of living of government employees and added that salary increases had cost the government an additional JD 12 million annually.

The government also supports fuel prices with a JD 20 million subsidy per year. It is anxious to keep these prices steady, as any increase in them will automatically trigger increases in other fields.

On the services provided by the Public Transport Corporation, Mr. Badran said that it made a recent loss of JD 700,000. The government is sometimes forced to increase prices and it intends to do so by increasing bus fares by five fils on all lines.

On last year's cement shortage, Mr. Badran said that the cement company is currently drawing up plans to enable an expansion in cement production.

Amman Water Supply to Increase

On the shortage of drinking water, Mr. Badran said that the government has completed the installation of new water networks, in particular in east Amman. Water output in the capital will nearly double in the coming two weeks. Previous water output per hour was 1,500 cubic metres, and now 700 cubic metres will be added.

This will constitute a temporary solution to the water shortage. A permanent solution will come when King Talal Dam starts to supply 10,000 cubic metres to the capital. This will solve the water shortage in Amman until 1995.

As for Irbid, water output had been increased by 50 to 60 per cent. The permanent solution for Irbid, Mr. Badran said, would come when Margren Dam starts to supply 48 million cubic metres of drinking water per year in the 1980s.

Communications Improvements

On communications, Mr. Badran said that a comprehensive plan has been drawn up to introduce direct telephone dialling internally and with the outside world. Mobile telephone exchanges will be installed in various parts of Amman and the number of telex lines will be increased from 300 to 800. A modern central post office will be built here, he added.

On health, he said that a number of hospitals had been improved, such as Taffileh and Princess Basma hospitals. Work is underway to improve services at Al Basheer (Ashrafiyeh) Hospital here and to construct new buildings for it. A tender for the construction of a JD 1 million hospital for gynaecology, a nursing school and specialised clinics will be floated soon.

One of the largest projects will be Yarmouk University hospital. It will cost JD 15 million and will have a 600-bed capacity. A modern medical centre will also be established at a cost of JD 6 million. It will be one of the biggest medical centres in the Middle East.

Transit Centre

Talking about the road network, Mr. Badran said that tenders worth JD 21 million had been submitted enabling Jordan to become a transit centre for Arab countries.

The government is also giving due attention to the potash.

fertiliser and potash projects. Plans are underway to boost phosphate production to nine million tons a year.

The government will also implement housing projects for workers and employees.

TECHNICAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH WEST GERMANY

BONN, June 14 (R). — West Germany and Jordan signed a new agreement on technical cooperation here today, the Bonn Foreign Ministry announced.

The official statement said the agreement provides the framework for cooperation between the two countries in education, research, technology, industry and agriculture.

Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the National Planning Council, who signed the agreement, is leaving West Germany tomorrow after conducting talks with the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Frankfurt.

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British government launches sale of 17% of B.P. shares

LONDON, June 14 (R). — The British government today launched the sale of some 66 million shares it holds in British Petroleum, one of the biggest share offers made in London.

The sale, strongly opposed by Energy Secretary Tony Benn and other left wingers in the Labour Party, represents 17 per cent of the government's stake in B.P.

The Bank of England announced that underwriting is in progress on behalf of the government for the sale of 66,785,591 ordinary £1 stock units at a price of £8.45 per unit.

After completion of the offer, the government will hold

119,306,716 units of B.P. and the Bank of England 77,817,507 units.

The government intends to acquire the Bank of England's holding in due course, giving it a controlling 51 per cent stock-holding.

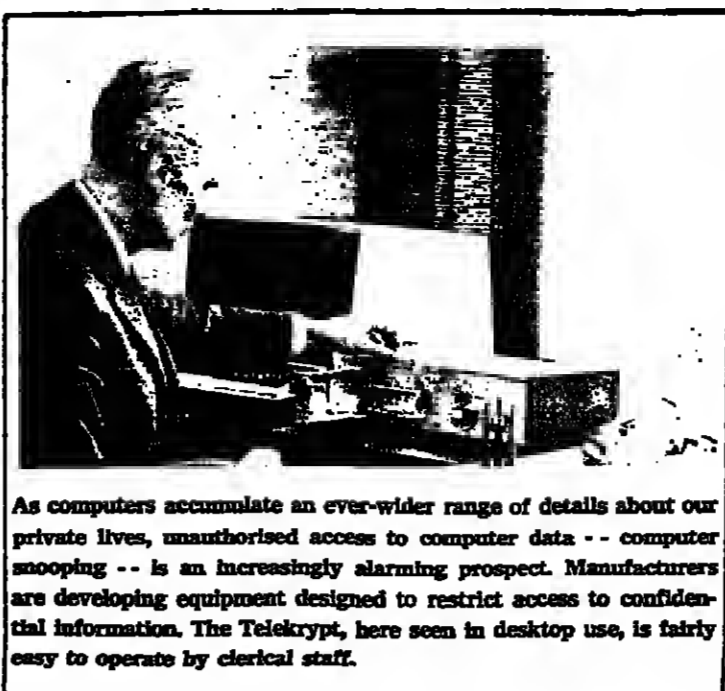
The bank said the government intends to maintain its relationship with B.P. in a way which does not breach the traditional practice of non-intervention in the administration of the company as a commercial concern.

The plan to sell the shares was announced last December among measures to be taken by Britain to secure a \$3.9 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

British Petroleum is extensively involved in oil developments in Alaska, particularly the trans-Alaska pipeline.

The bank announcement said part of today's offer, estimated at no more than 25 per cent, may be withdrawn and sold in North America, prior to allocations being made in Britain.

The price to the public in North America would not be below the price in Britain but would be adjusted for differing terms of issue and converted into U.S. dollars.



As computers accumulate an ever-wider range of details about our private lives, unauthorised access to computer data -- computer snooping -- is an increasingly alarming prospect. Manufacturers are developing equipment designed to restrict access to confidential information. The Teletype, here seen in desktop use, is fairly easy to operate by clerical staff.

Saudi Arabian aid benefits 23 Third World countries

AMMAN, June 14 (R). — Loans extended by the Saudi Arabian Development Fund to Asian, African and Middle Eastern countries have totalled 4,640 million riyals (about £775 million) in little more than a year, Riyadh Radio said yesterday.

Quoting the fund's annual report the radio said the loans between March 1, 1975 and June 1, 1976, were used in financing development projects in agriculture, health and education in 23 Third World countries, with a total population of 490 million people.

The report said Saudi Arabia was aware of the many problems which the developing countries faced -- a fact on which Saudi Arabia based its policy of loans and aid.

The radio said Saudi Arabia

extended aid during the period 1973-1975 -- (other than that extended by the development fund) totalling 37 billion Saudi riyals (about \$5 billion). About 21 billion riyals (£3.5 billion) were given as loans and grants to developing nations.

A total of 13 billion riyals (about \$2 billion) were extended to financial institutions concerned with development activities, the radio added.

According to the radio, Saudi Arabia has contributed more than 2.5 billion riyals (about \$400 million) to regional and international development funds, while the amount of grants and aid extended for humanitarian purposes during the same period totalled about 850 million riyals (£140 million).

The radio said the Saudi Arabian aid programme represented more than three per cent of the country's gross national product.

The annual report said Saudi Arabia's development fund extended some 1,728 million riyals (£288 million) in loans and aid to 14 African countries: Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Mali, Uganda, the Cameroun, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands, the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Ruanda and Senegal.

A total of 2,116 million riyals (about \$350 million) was given to eight Middle East and Asian countries: Syria, Bahrain, North Yemen, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and South Korea.

A total of 113 million riyals (about \$19 million) were extended to other countries, including Ecuador and Malta, the radio added.

Seabed authority proposal meets U.S. opposition at Law of the Sea Conference

UNITED NATIONS, June 14 (R). — The United States believes the outcome of the current session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference hangs in the balance, U.S. Delegation Leader Elliot Richardson said yesterday.

But he said a compromise could still be reached on the key issue dividing the industrialised and developing countries -- arrangements for mining mineral-rich nodules on the deep ocean bed.

Mr. Richardson, U.S. ambassador-at-large, said the section of a proposed text dealing with seabed mining was not acceptable to the United States, despite intensive private negotiations since the sixth session of the conference opened on May 23.

But he expected that the Norwegian minister to the conference, Mr. Jens Evensen, who has played a key role in the talks, would shortly submit a new draft as a basis for further discussion.

The dispute, which created an impasse at last summer's session, arose over whether each country should be guaranteed a role in seabed mining or whether they would have to rely on the goodwill of a proposed international seabed authority, as many developing countries insist.

Mr. Richardson said the present text seemed to give the proposed authority "potential limitless powers", with insufficient assurances that individual states or their nationals could mine the seabed.

The existing text would artificially limit the production of seabed minerals more stringently than was needed to protect land-based producers, he said.

Saudi Arabian company bids take-over of British firm

LONDON, June 14 (AFP). — Directors of Britain's Concrete Limited firm yesterday sent out circulars to shareholders recommending that they should reject a week-end take-over bid by the Saudi Arabian company National Chemical Industries (NCI).

The directors said that the offer for the share capital was insufficient.

Concrete Ltd. specialises in the manufacture and installation of concrete prefabricated building material. It has received large orders from Saudi Arabia in the last few years.

The NCI is offering 110 pence for each Concrete Ltd. share, payable in cash. Its shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange last week at 60 pence, but they rose to 80 pence on news of the take-over bid. Yesterday they soared to 102 pence.

Bryant Holdings, the main shareholder of Concrete Ltd. with 25 per cent of the capital, would follow the director's advice, trade sources believed.

But he expected that the Norwegian minister to the conference, Mr. Jens Evensen, who has played a key role in the talks, would shortly submit a new draft as a basis for further discussion.

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The existing text would artificially limit the production of seabed minerals more stringently than was needed to protect land-based producers, he said.

Nuclear reprocessing goes to court

WHITEHAVEN, England, June 14 (R). — A unique public inquiry began here today which could decide for Britain questions of nuclear policy.

Officially it is a planning hearing to decide on a request by the state-owned company British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) to build a £800 million plant at Windscale to reprocess the oxide fuels which power most of the world's nuclear reactors.

Britain hopes to become a world leader in such reprocessing, and at immediate stake in the case are about £300 million in advance payments from foreign customers, including a £400 million contract with Japan.

If the planning permission is denied, the business will probably go to France, though the United States is trying to

persuade nations not to reprocess in Britain at all, whether they should be processed at the BNFL Windscale plant and whether this plant should be built big enough to handle foreign fuel.

Justice Parker said the three questions facing the inquiry were whether oxide fuels from British reactors should be reprocessed in Britain at all, whether they should be processed at the BNFL Windscale plant and whether this plant should be built big enough to handle foreign fuel.

Israel, Portugal sign agriculture agreement

TEL AVIV, June 14 (R). — Israel's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Aharon Uzan, returned home yesterday after discussing cooperation in the fields of agriculture with the Portuguese and Romanian governments.

Speaking to newsmen upon his arrival he praised the Portuguese government for with-

standing pressure from communists within the country and for signing a cooperation agreement with Israel.

He said the two countries would work together in the training of farmers and agricultural instructors, research and exchange visits by farmers and agronomists.

"Portugal's agriculture is backward, and we shall be pleased to help in advance", he said.

Agriculture in Romania, on the other hand, was developing well, with ambitious expansion programmes being worked out. Israel and Romania are to cooperate in research and the exchange of knowledge on farming and irrigation questions, he said.

Mr. Uzan said the Romanians had shown great interest in the Israeli system of Kibbutzim (communal farms). They planned to establish similar communal farms in Romania and would send experts to study the Israeli system, he said.

Civilian controllers return to work at Lydda airport

TEL AVIV, June 14 (R). — Air traffic control at Lydda International Airport was handed back to civilian controllers last night after air force personnel had directed operations throughout Israel for 18 days.

Military controllers were brought in when the civilians were suspended from work after they had seriously disrupted normal air traffic in support of demands for recognition of a separate organisation for air traffic controllers.

They are part of the Civil Aviation Employees' Union. This, together with the General Federation of Labour -- the

China protests Japanese-South Korean offshore oil agreement

HONG KONG, June 14 (R). — China strongly protested today to the Japanese government over what it called Japan's flagrant infringement of China's sovereignty in connection with offshore oil development, the New China News Agency reported.

The protest, lodged by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, follows the approval by the Japanese Diet (Parliament) of a controversial agreement on the joint development of oil and gas reserves in the East China Sea continental shelf by Japan and South Korea.

Under the agreement approved on June 9, slightly more than one-quarter of the total deposits in the shelf's northern field would be divided equally between Japan and South Korea.

China said the agreement had been forced through parliament in spite of firm Chinese opposition and added: "The Chinese government seriously protests this action on the part of the Japanese government which flagrantly infringes on China's sovereignty. According to the principle that the continental shelf is the natural extension of the continental territory, the People's Republic of China has inviolable sovereignty over the East China Sea continental shelf."

South Korean firm wins Saudi Arabian contract

AMMAN, June 14 (R). — A South Korean firm, Hyundai Construction Company, has won a \$72 million Saudi riyal (about \$95 million) contract for the electrification of area on Saudi Arabia's Red Sea coast, according to Riyadh Radio.

The contract was signed by Dr. Al Quassaiby and the company's president who is now visiting Riyadh, the radio added.

UAE delegation goes to London

ABU DHABI, June 14 (R). — Chairman of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Chamber of Commerce Ahmad Ibn Mohammed Al Massoud left here today for London heading a 15-man delegation for economic talks. Officials said that during the visit the delegation would confer with officials of the British Petroleum Company and the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce.

Economic News Briefs

* ABU DHABI, June 14 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) importers will no longer be required to make a cash deposit of 25 per cent of letters of credit of any transaction, it was announced here today. The move was ordered yesterday by UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan as part of new directives to the UAE Currency Board. Officials here said the move was taken to stimulate and encourage economic and trade activities particularly in the private sector. Sheikh Zayed also ordered the Currency Board to drop another regulation requiring the payment of a 10 per cent cash deposit of the total value of bank guarantees, the officials said.

Kuwait, Romania consider building petrochemical complex in Constanza

NICOSIA, June 14 (AFP). — Kuwait and Romania were yesterday considering building a petrochemical complex costing \$1,250 million at the Romanian port of Constanza, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported.

The complex would provide an outlet for 160,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti oil, Mumamad Al Adasani, Under-Secretary of Kuwait's Oil Ministry, said in an interview with the MEES, published here.

Kuwait's proposed deal with Romania to establish a joint-venture refining and petrochemical complex at the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanza was likely to be the model for any future projects of this kind between Kuwait and foreign partners, Mr. Al Adasani said.

He emphasised that the Romanian deal would serve to increase the extent of secure Kuwaiti-owned outlets for Kuwaiti crude, thereby affording protection against any sudden fall in demand for the country's crude, be it real or artificially induced.

Mr. Al Adasani noted that Kuwait needed a basic minimum crude oil output of something like 800,000 barrels a day to assure the country's requirements of associated gas for its industries and public utilities. Otherwise, considerable problems would be encountered in finding alternative sources of power.

The current capacity of the two existing refineries in Kuwait, operated by KOC and KNPC was in the region of 500,000 barrels per day so the addition of a further guaranteed outlet of 160,000 barrels per day under the Romanian deal would bring Kuwait close to the minimum crude output needed to supply the gas requirement.

As regards the general shape of the venture, Mr. Al Adasani disclosed the following details of the proposal:

— Crude oil supplies for the Constanza plant would be purchased on a straight-sale basis at Kuwait's official prices, payable in dollars. Also the crude would be carried in Kuwaiti tankers.

— The refining-petrochemical complex at Constanza would utilise 8 million tons (160,000 barrels per day) of Kuwaiti crude to manufacture 17 different grades of product, with the emphasis on premium petrol.

Petrochemical output will include ethylene (400,000 tons/year) styrene (230,000 tons/year) and DMT (75,000 tons/year) propylene and aromatics. 8 per cent of the output will be marketed in Romania and the remaining 20 per cent, mostly high-grade products exported to markets mainly in Europe and the United States (where Romania enjoys trade preferences). Products on the Romanian market would be sold at international prices in representative West European markets, less cost of freight and insurance between Constanza and those markets.

— Equity in the venture would be 51 per cent for Romania and 49 per cent for Kuwait. The total investment is estimated at \$1,250 million. Equity capital would account for 40 per cent for the investment, with Kuwait arranging for the

Developed and developing nations vie for fair distribution of seas' wealth

President Carter's declaration that his new foreign policy would be based on close co-operation with Third World countries has created enormous interest. "A peaceful world cannot long exist one-third rich and two-thirds hungry," he said. "We can no longer have a policy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability." One of the areas where the clash between the "haves" and the "have-nots" is evident is in the issue of the resources of the sea.

The U.N.'s sixth session of the Law of the Sea conference now being held in New York will consider the problems of deep seabed mining.

most microscopic minority; in fact the United States really stands alone.

Delegates are loath to risk a prediction on how soon that single front-runner might begin mining in earnest and for a profit. But one knowledgeable guess is "within about five years".

Maybe that opinion, circulated rather freely, has helped to relieve some of the tension and pressure for which former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was responsible a year ago when he warned that agreement would have to come reasonably soon, that he could not hold industry back much longer etc.

the few big Law of the Sea issues in which the north-south (rich-poor) yardstick is completely relevant.

Most of the others -- right of innocent passage, the special interests of landlocked states, pollution, the limiting of the use of the 200 mile economic zone -- are problems that have varying impacts on both rich and poor states.

It is in fact that economic-zone issue that has been giving Elliot Richardson, the new U.S. chief delegate to the conference, real concern of late. He told the press, just before the opening of the conference, that failure to make "reasonable progress" on this and a few other sticky issues this time round, could place "maritime freedoms" in jeopardy for years to come.

There had been, he said, "a massive expansion" of claims by certain states as to their rights within the 200-mile economic zone. The present (tentative) negotiating text would give states sovereign rights over resources within that zone as well as over scientific research and environmental preservation. Yet already some states had blurred the distinction between this zone and the territorial sea.

A second sticky element involved is the rights of landlocked countries within that zone.

Yet, for all the snags, the conference opened on a modest up-beat. Some put this down to the fact that Mr. Richardson speaks for a new -- and maybe more considerate? -- administration. Others argue that the heavy presence, once again, of highly persuasive industrial lobbyists is hastening the pace of the negotiations.

Today, they are not so sure. Pressures in certain key areas have intensified. Trade-offs have multiplied.

The obvious gap in technological know-how and risk capital between the industrialised states and the developing countries is more than a simple rich-poor factor.

True, the extraordinary cost and sophistication of these mining techniques virtually assure the perpetuation of inequities. But the lines are even narrower. Countries (or companies) with both the technology and the money are an

unhappily the American cry that industry won't wait, is again surfacing.

Along with other industrialised powers, Washington is now placing high priority on what is known as the "parallel" system, allowing exploitation of deep seabeds by private companies under agreements approved by an international seabed authority.

A company ready to mine would designate two sites to the authority, which would then assign one to the applicants and put the other into a "bank". The authority could then either exploit the reserved site itself or assign it elsewhere.

Many of the developing countries have had a hard time accepting this formula. They fear that while it might start out nobly, respecting the distinction between active and reserve areas, it easily could -- by shortage of funds, scarcity of equipment, etc -- become a unitary process, by default, as it were.

Bound into this argument is, among the developing countries a fundamental concern. That is that by fiercely defending their right to share in this "common heritage of mankind" they should not only gain economically -- which is essential -- but at the same time enhance their political image in the international community.

Mining, of course, is one of

the most powerful organ of the authority; the lesser but larger body is the Assembly.

A year ago, the developing countries, naturally eager for an equitable share of these untapped resources, sounded hopeful of holding an operable majority on the council, (the more powerful organ of the authority; the lesser but larger body is the Assembly).

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$137.10/oz.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.6	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.0	106.7
Syrian pound	81	81.4
Israeli sheqel	938	947
Kuwaiti dinar	1140	1146
Egyptian pound	460	470
Libyan dinar	725	745
UAE dirham	83.8	84.2
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.8	133.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7195/4/96	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3570/80	West German marks
	2.4730/45	Dutch guilders
	2.4805/15	Swiss francs
	36.02/05	Belgian francs
	4.9455/55	French francs
	885.20/30	Italian lire
	271.65/80	Japanese yen
	4.4150/80	Swedish crowns
	5.2670/2700	Norwegian crowns
	6.0410/40	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices advanced broadly Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than 10 points in active trading.

Analysts said the primary catalyst for the advance was the decision late Monday by Morgan Guaranty Trust to cut its prime lending rate from 6-3/4 to 6-1/2 per cent. No other major bank moved to match the reduction. But analysts said it put a kind of official stamp on recent evidence that this spring's rising trend in interest rates had eased off.

Advances outnumbered declines at the close by a broad 1,073 to 408 margin.

Computers, airlines and automobile shares were steady. Allied Chemical gained 1-1/8 at 49-1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at \$22.58, a gain of 10.18 points; Transp at 238.36, a gain of 1 1/2; utilities at 113.01, a gain of 1.21. 25,390,000 shares changed hands, of which 5,170,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm Tuesday and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.2 at 454.3. Buyers returned after details of British Petroleum's share sale was announced by the Bank of England, dealers said. Trading was thin and tended to exaggerate some price movements.

B.P. finished 20p down at 870 having touched extremes of 884 and 874. Other oils were higher. The rest of the domestic equities firmed.

Government bonds averaged 1.8 point gains partly helped by the unexpected 1/4 point prime rate reduction by Morgan Guaranty in the U.S. Golds weakened afresh. U.S. and Canadian firmed.

Hawker was 22p higher and rose a further 6p in after hours. Unilever, Thorn, Shell, Vickers, Bata and ICI gained between 5p and 10p. Second line issues were generally higher.

Turner and Newall added 5p in response to news of expansion plans in the U.S.

Forecast for Wednesday, June 15, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to go directly to those who are in a position to help you reach financial goals. Let them know what you have in mind and then try through with their suggestions. You are able to gain advancement by applying yourself mentally, too.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Let your contacts know what you can do to help you more in your endeavors and get results. Take no chances with one who talks too much.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Getting a new plan in operation that will improve your monetary and practical care is wise now. Consult with an expert if you have doubts. Take no chances with one who talks too much.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Know what it is you want from others and you can get it with less trouble than usual. Good time to either extend or accept social invitations.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) People in the mass world who were cool to your ideas and desires are now willing to listen. Take advantage of it. Take time with loved one more.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Let friends and loved ones know how you feel. Don't take them for granted. Avoid an unscrupulous associate who could cause you trouble.

VRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Pleading a bigwig could get the support you need at this time. Avoid unnecessary expenditures of money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put those ideas to work that give you a chance to improve conditions around you. Get the new contacts who have the information you need.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the support of one who means a great deal to you and increase mutual happiness. Keep promises you have made to others. Unexpected welcome invitation is likely to come.

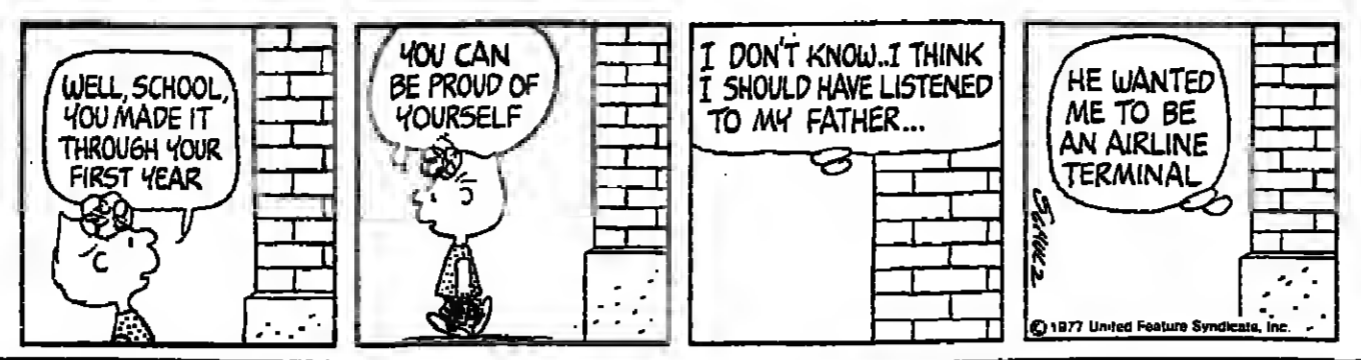
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do what you can to improve relations with co-workers. Be more willing to do it than they want. A public affair arises that is favorable.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put that organizational ability you possess to work and get ahead faster in your routine work. Have talks with co-workers and gain their cooperation. Spend some time with loved one.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use spare time for recreational endeavors. Cultivate friendships that could lead to more success. Take the lead with others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Find a better way of handling affairs at home so that all is more comfortable here. Entertain at home with good results.

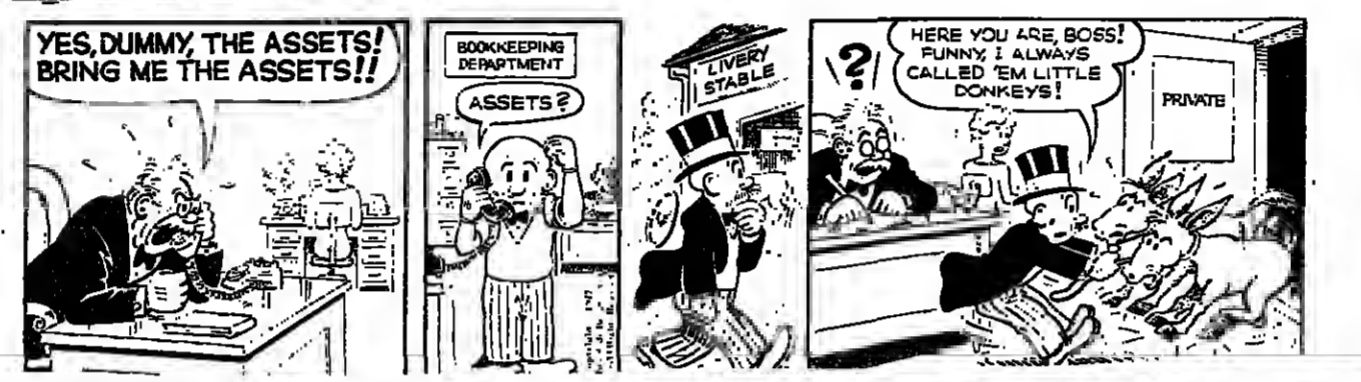
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ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



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GRAFFITI
 FRESH FLOWERS JUST GOT OUT OF BED

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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

DENMARK Erik Bencken

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

PROVERB
 Variety is the spice of life.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
 © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

loser in his hand (one would go on the ace of diamonds), but he rejected this plan since it would require a 4-4 diamond split, which is against the odds, and there weren't enough entries to the table to set up and cash the fifth diamond. Instead, he settled for a line that required no more than a 4-3 heart break and 5-3 diamond split.

After winning the ace of clubs, declarer cashed the ace of diamonds, discarding a club, and ruffed a diamond in his hand. He entered dummy with the king of hearts and ruffed a diamond with the seven of trumps. Next came the ace and queen of hearts, and a club was sluffed from the table. When this passed through without incident, declarer could claim his contract.

He ruffed a heart with the jack of trumps and conceded a club. West shifted to a trump, but it was too late. Declarer won the ten of trumps in his hand and ruffed his last club with the king of spades. With only two cards remaining, declarer was down to A-Q of trumps, and the slam was assured. In all, declarer scored seven trump tricks with the aid of two ruffs in dummy, in addition to three heart tricks and the two minor suit aces.

Timing is simply the art of taking, or losing, tricks in the proper order in an effort to increase the chances of landing a contract. South's timing of this tenuous slam was letter perfect.

After South had made a forcing jump in spades in response to his opening no trump bid, North valued his hand as a maximum in support of spades. He cue-bid his lowest-ranking ace to show he was at the top of his range with good trump support. When South cooperated by cue-bidding his ace of hearts, North made a further effort by jumping beyond game, and South accepted by going on to six spades.

West led the jack of clubs and declarer was reasonably pleased with dummy. He considered briefly trying to set up a long diamond to take care of the second club

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 NT Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 4 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
 5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
 Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
 by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAWLY
IMCAG
GEDDUR
NOGIBB

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HABIT GAWKY TINKLE HITHER
 Answer: What she said after a date with a titled Englishman—WHAT A "KNIGHT"!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
 1. Rhetorician
 7. On the summit
 11. Territory in India
 12. Narcotic
 13. Long-haired cats
 14. Above-board group
 15. Alleged force
 16. Constellation
 18. Biblical name
 19. Military organization
 20. Pertaining to a minister

DOWN
 22. Shrinking
 23. Detriment
 24. Kodiak
 26. Hair
 27. Extinct mammal
 29. Parent-teachers
 32. Destroyed
 33. Sesame
 34. Litter
 35. Medical fluids
 37. Console
 39. Excursion
 40. Thrift
 41. Relative

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Inflexibility
 2. Footless
 3. Wild guest
 4. By mouth
 5. Cut down: variant
 6. Star
 7. Subjects
 8. Louise and Thais
 9. Punitive
 10. Forbid
 11. Synthetic fabric
 12. Landscape painter
 13. Dream: Jig
 14. Euripides
 15. Anchor tackle
 16. River boat
 17. Calabar bean
 18. Alkaloid
 19. Constellation
 20. Italian city
 21. Kitchen utensil
 22. Nut pine
 23. Pours
 24. Affected display
 25. Nigerian people
 26. High in the scale
 27. Cow genus

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
 6:00 Quran
 6:05 Cartoons
 6:30 Swiss Family Robinson
 6:40 News in Arabic

Channel 6:
 7:30 News in Hebrew
 7:45 Varieties
 8:30 Partridge Family
 9:10 The duchess of Duke

Channel 3:
 10:00 Sports programme
 6:30 Arabic series

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
 7:30 News
 7:45 News reports
 8:00 Sign off
 12:00 Pop session
 12:00 News summary
 12:05 News reports round-up
 12:30 Pop session
 14:00 News
 14:10 Radio magazine
 14:30 Omar Ibn Al Khattab
 15:00 Concert hour

16:00 Old favourites
 16:20 Easy listening
 17:00 Science report
 17:30 Pop session
 18:00 News summary
 18:05 News reports round-up
 18:30 Varieties
 19:00 News
 19:10 Music
 19:30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
 Amman:
 Hamed Khayr (25556)
 Nidal Matar (71218)
 Khalid:
 Karam Khazari
 Shihaballah Yousof Tamm
 137111
 Zarqa:
 Ghazi Fayad (42139)
 Taxis:
 Jurekian (M900)
 Shamsan (40224)

Need (44423)
 Maid (2008)

Pharmacies:
 Amman:
 Samar (30191)
 Jaalan (72079)
 Salom (38730)
 Omar (42737)
 Khalid:
 Ibn Crid
 Zarqa:
 Jaber Ibn Hassan

BBC RADIO

05:45 The World Today
 06:30 News: Press Review
 06:30 Terry Wogan's LP Showcase
 07:00 News: 24 hours
 07:30 Sarah Wainwright
 07:45 Report on Religion
 08:30 News
 08:15 Robin at the Top
 08:30 News: Press Review
 08:30 Financial News
 09:45 PaperRadio
 10:00 Talkabout
 10:30 Command Performance
 11:00 News
 11:15 Atmospheric Travels
 11:30 Farming World
 12:00 Radio Newsworld
 12:15 News of Britain 1977
 12:45 Sports Round-up
 13:00 News
 13:30 World Radio Club
 14:30 Game, Set and Match
 15:00 Radio Newsworld

12:30 Outlook
 12:50 Racing
 13:50 News: Commentary
 16:15 Just a Minute
 16:45 The World Today
 17:00 News
 17:08 Discovery
 17:40 Book Choices
 17:45 Sports Round-up
 18:00 News: Radio Newsworld
 18:30 Top Twenty
 19:00 Outlook: News Summary
 19:40 Stock Market Report
 19:45 Music of Old Vienna
 20:00 News: 24 hours
 20:30 David Gell's Music
 21:00 Report on Religion
 21:15 Wales 77
 21:30 The Men from the Ministry
 22:00 News: The World Today
 22:25 Financial News
 22:45 Sports Round-up
 23:00 News: Commentary

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
 7:00 Abu Dhabi
 7:50 Kuwait
 7:55 Cairo (EA)
 8:20 Doha (AZ)
 8:30 Jeddah
 8:35 Beirut
 8:40 Doha-Charter
 11:20 Agaba
 11:30 Baghdad (IA)
 11:45 Bahrain (Falcon)
 12:30 Athens (GA)
 12:30 Athens (GA)
 12:45 Cairo
 13:20 Doha-Charter
 14:15 Larnaca (CY)
 14:30 Cairo
 14:35 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 14:40 Kuwait
 14:50 Tehran
 15:00 Hanoi (BA)
 04:00 Doha-Charter

Departures:
 7:30 Beirut
 8:30 Doha-Charter
 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
 8:48 Cairo (EA)
 9:05 Rome (AZ)
 8:30 Agaba
 10:00 Athens, Amsterdam (ELM)
 10:30 Cairo-Charter
 12:30 Baghdad (IA)
 12:30 Bahrain (Falcon)
 13:00 Athens (GA)
 13:20 Athens (GA)
 13:20 Cairo
 13:20 Doha-Charter
 14:15 Larnaca (CY)
 14:30 Cairo
 14:35 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 14:40 Kuwait
 14:50 Tehran
 15:00 Hanoi (BA)
 04:00 Doha-Charter

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 7511
 Civil defence rescue = 24291-4
 Fire = 22299
 Fire (city, fire, police) = 39
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) = 36281-2
 Municipal water services (emergency) = 3711-3
 Police headquarters = 38141
 Najda, moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help = 21111, 37777
 Airport information (Arabic) = 5500

Cultural Centres

American Centre Tel. 61520
 British Council = 34147-8
 French Cultural Centre = 37068
 Goethe Institute = 41863
 Soviet Cultural Centre = 44223
 Amman Municipal Library = 38111

Ist free elections in 41 years today

Spanish paper says largest vote will go to Socialists

MADRID, June 14 (R). — The Spanish Roman Catholic daily Ya Dropped a bombshell today with a poll predicting that the Socialists will win the largest share of the votes in tomorrow's general elections.

They said the Ya poll, which had 11.3 per cent of "don't know" and "won't say", would benefit the UCD because it would scare and persuade undecided conservatives to vote for the prime minister's party.

Previous opinion polls had given the UCD an edge over the Socialists and a wide margin over the rightwing Popular Alliance which wants to slow down the dismantling of Gen. Franco's dictatorial system.

Paris police hold 7 in Fiat kidnap affair

PARIS, June 14 (AFP). — French police were today holding seven people for questioning in the two-month-old kidnaping of the head of Fiat motor company's French branch, Luciano Revelli-Beaumont.

One of the seven was Mr. Hector Aristy, a former minister in the government of the Dominican Republic and a longtime friend of Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, who recently disclosed he was serving as a go-between in ransom negotiations for the kidnapped executive's release.

Carter pledges to continue worldwide human rights drive

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies). — President Carter insisted yesterday that he would keep up his fight for human rights throughout the world when he was tackled at a news conference about Soviet charges that his attitude meant he was aligned with forces of East-West détente.

He said Mr. Paul Warnke, his arms negotiator, would open talks with the Russians within the next week on his call for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

relationship, subversive or otherwise, with the CIA. But Mr. Carter announced he would not meet with the wife of Mr. Shcharansky.

Brezhnev's Paris visit may lead to bigger French role in power politics

PARIS, June 14 (AFP). — France may find itself playing a wider and perhaps privileged role in the great power dialogue as the result of Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev's visit here later this month.

Mr. Brezhnev will be received with the honours due to a head of state — something that seems more and more appropriate in view of the recent eclipse of Mr. Nikolai Podgorny as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

agreement bringing up to date a 10-year accord on economic cooperation, and a document dealing with nuclear non-proliferation.

Cairo court acquits 43 of riot charges

CAIRO, June 14 (R). — A Supreme State Security Court today acquitted 43 people charged with taking part in last January's bloody food riots in Egypt that left about 80 people dead.

Soweto's black killers trained in Angola, says South African minister

CAPE TOWN, June 14 (AFP). — The three blacks who gunned down two whites yesterday and wounded another in central Johannesburg were trained in Angola and had entered South Africa from Mozambique, Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger told parliament here today.

U.S. court reverses decision on Concorde

NEW YORK, June 14 (R). — The U.S. Appeals Court today reversed a lower court decision that would have permitted the Anglo-French Concorde to land in New York.

Indira Gandhi could face trial

LONDON, June 14 (AFP). — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may yet face criminal prosecution for excesses during the state of emergency she set up in India, the present Premier, Mr. Desai, said here yesterday.

Janata leads in early poll results

NEW DELHI, June 14 (R). — India's ruling Janata Party took an early lead in most states as first results for assembly elections in 10 states were announced here this evening.

Samachar news agency reported that the Janata Party had won 18 of the 24 seats declared in the mountainous northwestern state of Himachal Pradesh and the first 12 seats declared in Rajasthan.

strength of the Electoral College which is to meet in August to choose India's new president.

3,000 Soweto students boycott schools

JOHANNESBURG, June 14 (R). — More than 3,000 students were reported to be boycotting classes today in the troubled black township of Soweto as the June 16 anniversary of last year's bloody riots drew closer.

Other reports said three delivery vans were looted by students and a bus was stoned.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in parliament in Cape Town today that the white and black people of South Africa more than ever before needed to talk and cooperate to solve their problems.

40 Moscow students demonstrate against "massacres" in Ethiopia

MOSCOW, June 14 (R). — About 40 Ethiopian students demonstrated outside Moscow's Lomonosov University yesterday against alleged massacres by the Soviet-backed Ethiopian leadership of Lt-Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

They carried makeshift banners with slogans including "Stop the massacres in Ethiopia and Eritrea" and "Solidarity to save the girl".

Some of the demonstrators, who were said to include Eritreans, carried portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 14 (AFP). — The United States yesterday rejected a call from Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi on Sunday for the two countries to upgrade their relations to ambassador level.